

11/6/78

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Memo	Kraft & Gammill to Pres. Carter, w/attachments 15 pp., re: Recommendations	11/1/78	C
Memo	Pres. Carter to Elzenstat & Moore, w/attachments 3 pp., re: HR 9518 & 13719 <i>Open 10/17/96</i>	11/2/78	A

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rick/bill/patti

70 PM + SE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Confidential

11-2-78

To Stu
Frank

So far, I have serious
reservations about

HR 9518

HR 13719

J. C.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Confidential

11-2-78

To Stu
Frank

So far, I have serious
reservations about

HR 9518

HR 13719

J.C.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 3, 1978

*OMB-
be cautious re
appropriations until
feasibility is
assured*
J

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*
BILL JOHNSTON
SUBJECT: Enrolled Bill S. 1816 - Native Latex
Commercialization and Economic Development
Act of 1978

THE BILL

Authorizes the Secretaries of Agriculture and Commerce to undertake a joint research and development program designed to promote the commercialization of natural rubber made from the guayule plant, a shrub native to Texas and Mexico. Natural rubber from the guayule has been previously produced but current processes are uneconomic compared to imported rubber from Southeast Asia and synthetic petroleum-based rubbers. The bill would establish a Commission composed of representatives from Agriculture, Commerce, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the National Science Foundation. The Commission would plan a research and development program and the Secretaries of Agriculture and Commerce would be authorized to spend up to \$30 million over four years for grants, research, patent acquisition and other purposes. Indian tribes would be eligible for these grants.

In addition the bill waives marketing quota penalties on 144 small tobacco farmers from Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee. These farmers marketed 160,000 pounds of what they believed to be Maryland Type 32 tobacco, a variety that would have been exempt from quotas. The tobacco was later classified by USDA as burley tobacco which is subject to quotas. This classification made the tobacco excess above allotments and thus exposed the producers to \$136,000 in penalties. These penalties were upheld in court. However, the farmers apparently did act in good faith in planting tobacco which they believed to be Maryland Type 32, and would be financially devastated if forced to pay.

THE VOTES IN CONGRESS

House - Voice

Senate - Voice

ARGUMENTS FOR SIGNING

If the guayule program is successful it could help to limit our dependence on foreign rubber and foreign oil. It could also help to develop arid regions of the Southwest, especially certain Indian reservations.

ARGUMENTS FOR VETO

It is not clear why the federal government should so substantially raise its commitment to guayule commercialization prior to a clear demonstration of the feasibility of such a project. Pilot efforts sponsored by the Four Corners and Southwest Border Regional Commissions are still underway.

AGENCY AND STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS

Although we opposed this program in testimony, all agencies, including OMB, Agriculture and Commerce recommend signature of this bill or have no objection. No senior staff member recommends veto. Frank and I recommend that you sign this bill.

DECISION

_____ Sign S. 1816

_____ Veto S. 1816

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 31, 1978

*I need more
advisors who will
say what they
actually believe*

J

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*
KITTY SCHIRMER

SUBJECT:

Enrolled Bill H.R. 12874 -- Solar Photovoltaic
Energy Research, Development, and Demonstration
Act of 1978

THE BILL

H.R. 12874 establishes a ten-year program for federal research, development and demonstration of solar photovoltaic energy technology. Photovoltaic solar technology involves the direct production of electricity from sunlight. These systems are well enough developed to have been used in the space program, but their costs are still too high to compete with conventional energy systems.

The bill sets forth a series of goals and federal policies which are aimed toward producing cost-competitive electricity from photovoltaic systems in ten years. It requires the Secretary of Energy to undertake programs designed to meet the following goals by 1988:

- double the use of solar photovoltaic systems each year for the next ten years;
- reduce the cost of installed photovoltaic systems to \$1 per peak watt -- the current cost is \$20 - \$25 per peak watt;
- assure that at least 90% of all photovoltaic systems produced in the U.S. are bought by private (non-governmental) buyers.

To reach these goals, H.R. 12874 provides that:

- DOE may fund demonstration projects in both the public and private sectors;
- DOE may make contracts or other agreements to provide up to 75% of the costs of such projects;

- DOE may perform a variety of monitoring, information gathering, and interagency cooperation and coordination functions;
- a Solar Photovoltaic Energy Advisory Committee is to be established with representatives from industry, academia, professional organizations, and the general public.

FY 1979 authorizations of \$125 million are contained in the enrolled bill. Expenditures of about \$1.5 billion are estimated to be required over the ten year life of the program. (The Public Works Appropriation bill contained \$119 million in funds for photovoltaics).

During Congressional consideration of H.R. 12874, the Administration expresses a number of concerns about the ambitious nature of the program contained in the bill. The major concerns were:

- the goals set forth in the bill may not be attainable and may restrict the Department of Energy's flexibility in managing this program effectively;
- large purchases of photovoltaic systems at this stage in the development of production methodology may tend to "freeze" the technology before it is sufficiently mature and would hinder further R & D (as opposed to commercialization) work which is needed to achieve the cost reductions necessary to making this technology competitive with other methods of generating electricity;
- the existing photovoltaic R & D program is adequate to meet federal responsibilities for moving this technology forward.

In response to these concerns, the Senate modified the House-passed bill somewhat, and several floor colloquies as well as the Senate Committee Report on the bill have further clarified Congressional intent in a manner more consistent with the Administration's views. In particular, it has been made clear that:

- The Secretary of Energy may propose changes to the goals established in the bill if he finds that they are unattainable or have adverse consequences on the longer-term development of the technology.

- The focus of the program in the early years should be on research and development, not premature commercialization.
- The \$125 million authorized in this bill is the comprehensive authority for all federal photovoltaics work -- not an add-on to other authorizations (such as a \$98 million authorization contained in the National Energy Act).

While not all of the Administration's concerns have been met in full (we would prefer more statutory flexibility), the Senate changes and the clarifications of Congressional intent meet the most significant of our concerns. It should be noted, however, that no Conference Committee report was issued on the bill and therefore the clarifications mentioned above have not been definitively made in a joint House-Senate statement. For that reason, if you sign the bill, a statement reiterating the most important aspects of the floor colloquies and Report language is recommended.

VOTES IN CONGRESS

House 385 - 14

Senate Voice Vote

ARGUMENTS FOR SIGNING

- The bill has been either amended or Congressional intent clarified to meet the most significant of the Administration's reservations about it. Particularly with a signing statement, the Secretary of Energy should have enough flexibility to manage the program effectively.
- It provides a clear statement of federal support for the development of a competitive photovoltaics technology which the industry has argued is needed to spur further private investment in the development of this technology.
- Indirectly, the bill has become a symbol of the government's overall support for solar and other renewable energy sources. The bill was overwhelmingly supported in the Congress, and by solar advocates. A veto would be taken as a significant rejection of solar technologies in general.

- Problems associated with overlapping photovoltaic authorizations have been satisfactorily resolved, and no out-year authorizations are made by the bill. Funding levels must be determined through the regular authorization/appropriation process. The FY 1979 appropriation is close to the level authorized by the bill and no strong pressures for a FY 1979 supplemental are expected.

ARGUMENTS FOR VETO

- The new authorizations contained in the bill are not needed to carry out a sound photovoltaics R&D program.
- Although the Secretary of Energy may recommend changes in the goals established by the bill, affirmative Congressional action would be required to change them to conform to the Secretary's recommendations. This could prove to be difficult (although taken in the context of a solid solar initiative which we hope the Solar Domestic Policy Review will produce, we should be able to work reasonably well with the Congress). Still, we would have preferred a bill with greater programmatic flexibility.

AGENCY AND STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS

OMB, the Departments of Energy and Commerce, and the Council on Environmental Quality recommend approval. Other commenting agencies have no objections to approval. The Office of Science and Technology Policy cites certain concerns with the bill, but states that "in light of the political overtones of a veto -- the President might be seen as opposing solar energy -- we cannot recommend one." Other senior staff have raised no objections, and Frank Moore and I recommend approval.

We, OMB, OSTP, and DOE recommend that a signing statement be issued with the bill in order to reinforce Congressional statements that provide the Secretary of Energy with the flexibility needed to suggest alteration of the goals and to focus on research and development in the early years. A draft statement, which has been reviewed and concurred in by all affected agencies and staff, is attached.

DECISION

_____ Approve H.R. 12874
_____ Issue Signing Statement
_____ Do Not Issue Signing Statement
_____ Disapprove H.R. 12874

(2 SIGNATURES REQUESTED)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 31, 1978

*OMB-GSA
Be cautious in
implementing
J*

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*
AL STERN *Al*

SUBJECT:

Enrolled Resolution S.J. Res. 160 -
Pension Building

THE BILL

Enrolled Resolution S.J. Res. 160 calls for preliminary studies for restoring and renovating the Pension Building in Washington, D.C. to house a national Museum of the Building Arts (including architecture, engineering, construction, urban design, and historic preservation). The Pension Building is now under the jurisdiction of GSA and has been accorded landmark status on the National Register of Historic Places. It is located at Fifth and G Streets, N.W.

However, the bill includes no authorization of appropriation for the studies and calls for submission of these studies to certain Congressional Committees by November 1, 1978.

ARGUMENTS FOR APPROVAL

The Pension Building is a remarkable structure and should be converted to some significant public use. The building arts do not have adequate representation among the museums presently in Washington, D.C.

ARGUMENTS FOR DISAPPROVAL

There are several worthy suggestions for using the Pension Building and comparative judgments of the best use have not been made. The original estimate of the costs of such a museum would be \$12 million per annum. The date of submission of estimates and plans to Congress is completely unrealistic.

VOTES IN CONGRESS

The resolution passed both Houses of Congress by voice vote.

AGENCY AND STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS

OMB, Smithsonian Institution, National Endowment for the Arts, and the District of Columbia recommend approval. GSA has no objection. All responding Senior Staff either recommend approval or have no objection. We recommend that you sign the bill. Unrealistic timetables can be worked out with Congress.

DECISION

_____ Sign S.J. Res. 160 (recommended)

_____ Veto S.J. Res. 160

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 1, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

STU EIZENSTAT

SUBJECT:

Enrolled Bill H.R. 13903

Duncan's statement regarding legislative intent is not at variance with the signing statement.

Duncan's colloquy pertained to ordinary appointments which require confirmation. A recess appointment does not require confirmation. However, I have spoken with the Department of Justice, which originally recommended the signing statement, and the Department feels that a statement is not needed.

Stu -
a) Did you check
Harold?
b) Answer me?

J

ps: It's not
the statement
which is
concerning me - it's
the bill -

you
cause
me

unnecessary
work

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 1, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: STU EIZENSTAT
JOE ONEK

SUBJECT: Enrolled Bill H.R. 13903 - Board of
Regents of the Uniformed Services
University of the Health Sciences

*Stu. C. Duncan's
statement re legislative
intent is at variance
with signing statement.
Check again directly
with Harold*

*J
ps why do we
need it?*

THE BILL

H.R. 13903 provides that any member of the Board of Regents of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, whose term has expired, shall continue to serve until a successor has been appointed.

VOTES IN CONGRESS

House - Voice Vote

Senate - Voice Vote

DISCUSSION

Secretary Brown suggested that the bill is an attempt, unconstitutionally, to limit your power to remove executive officials. However, the Department of Justice, Bob Lipshutz and OMB agree that there is no constitutional objection to the bill. The Department of Justice and Lipshutz do recommend that you make a brief signing statement (attached), setting forth your understanding that the bill does not limit your power to make recess appointments.

AGENCY AND STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS

All agencies other than Defense have no objection to the bill. Frank, Bob and I agree that you should sign.

DECISION

_____ Sign H.R. 13903, with statement (recommended).

_____ Veto H.R. 13903

(2 SIGNATURES REQUESTED)



THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

OCT 20 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

The Congress in its waning hours sent to you for signature H.R. 13903, which provides that a member of the Board of Regents of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences whose term of office has expired shall continue to serve until a successor is appointed. (Members of the Board are nominated by you and with the advice and consent of the Senate serve for six-year terms.)

Although the bill itself is not of great moment, it appears on the face to be an attempt unconstitutionally to limit your power to remove executive officials. Under H.R. 13903, the Senate could refuse to approve a Presidential nominee because it preferred a Board member whose term had expired, thus keeping the latter in office indefinitely. In a colloquy during Charles Duncan's appearance before the House Armed Services Committee on this subject, it became clear that the Committee means by "appointed," not merely nominated but confirmed and sworn in.

She-
check
on
this

Of course, the Board being an agency in the Executive Branch, you probably would have power to dismiss a member in any event. You may, however, prefer not to appear to assent to a restriction on your removal authority that the Congress has no power to adopt. For that reason, and since the bill contains no useful provisions, I recommend you disapprove it.

Harold Brown

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

11/2/78

Tim Kraft
Arnie Miller

The attached was returned in the President's
outbox today and is forwarded to you for
appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

11-2-78

3619 -

Tell Harold to move
This year on an
appropriate medal
for Anthony Casamento.
Keep me informed

J

Last Day - Nov. 4, 1978

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ACTION

October 26, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE PRESIDENT

FROM

STU EIZENSTAT
KATHY FLETCHER

SUBJECT:

Enrolled Bill H. R. 14224 --
Acquisition of Land for the
Minnesota Chippewa Indians

THE BILL

This bill authorizes the Secretary of Interior to acquire and hold in trust approximately 25 acres for the Mille Lacs Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Indians. The subject land is an Indian burial ground which has been in disputed ownership. Although Interior has not yet appraised the land, its estimated value is \$118,000.

VOTES IN CONGRESS

Voice vote in both Houses.

ARGUMENTS FOR SIGNING

- The bill will settle a land ownership dispute which might otherwise be prolonged in litigation.
- The Mille Lacs Indians seek the return of this burial ground to tribal ownership.

ARGUMENTS FOR VETO

None

AGENCY AND STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS

OMB and Interior recommend approval and Justice defers to Interior. Senior staff have raised no objection and I recommend approval.

*Cecil - I
have doubts
about this.
Very high
price
unless urban
property -
Assess for me
J*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
November 1, 1978

*Let Foley
announce
J*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*
KATHY FLETCHER

SUBJECT: Enrolled Bill S. 2820 - Reclamation
Safety of Dams Act of 1978
Sponsor - Sen. Jackson (D) Washington

You must decide by Monday, November 6 whether to sign
or veto this bill.

THE BILL

This bill authorizes the Secretary of Interior to make safety repairs to Bureau of Reclamation dams and lessens the repayment obligations which must be borne by project beneficiaries for reclamation dam safety repairs. It also contains certain non-germane provisions, including a waiver of a mandatory waiting period to approve contracts for reclamation water delivery to the Westlands water district in California, and an extension of the moratorium against studies of interbasin transfer of water from the Columbia River basin. The bill authorizes \$100 million to be expended as repairs are made.

The Administration sought the dam safety repair authority but opposed the repayment provisions in the bill. However, we intend to include remedial legislation as part of the comprehensive cost-sharing legislation we will propose to the next Congress. The Administration supports the waiver of the waiting period for the Westlands contracts which are mutually acceptable to the district and to the Interior Department. Other objectionable provisions include reimbursement of safety expenditures already made by certain project beneficiaries.

VOTES IN CONGRESS

House: Voice vote

Senate: 77-1

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

11/2/78

Frank Moore

The attached was returned in the President's outbox today and is forwarded to you for appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND
	NO DEADLINE
	LAST DAY FOR ACTION -

ACTION
FYI

	ADMIN CONFID
	CONFIDENTIAL
	SECRET
	EYES ONLY

	VICE PRESIDENT
	EIZENSTAT
	JORDAN
	KRAFT
	LIPSHUTZ
X	MOORE
X	POWELL
	WATSON
	WEXLER
	BRZEZINSKI
	MCINTYRE
	SCHULTZE

	ADAMS
	ANDRUS
	BELL
	BERGLAND
	BLUMENTHAL
	BROWN
	CALIFANO
	HARRIS
	KREPS
	MARSHALL
	SCHLESINGER
	STRAUSS
	VANCE

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
	BUTLER
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	COSTANZA
	CRUIKSHANK
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	GAMMILL
	HARDEN
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	PRESS
	RAFSHOON
	SCHNEIDERS
	VOORDE
	WARREN
	WISE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 30, 1978

*Can't do it
now. Later
ok
J*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRANK MOORE *F.M./BR*
SUBJECT: SEN. KANEASTER HODGES (D-ARK)

Senator Hodges is still in Washington with very little to do. As you know there are only a few people in the Senate who will take the Senate floor and work hard for or against something--Hollings, Kennedy (on 1 or 2 issues a year), Long and Hodges. Except for the farm bill, Senator Hodges worked for us very hard on all of our major issues.

A number of times he has mentioned his desire to play tennis on the White House courts before his return to Arkansas. He is reportedly a good singles and doubles player and would be delightful company. He would be available for a spur-of-the-moment game. If you would keep him in mind, I would appreciate it.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

11/2/78

Ed Sanders

The attached was returned in the President's
outbox today and is forwarded to you for
appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Zbig Brzezinski

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND
	NO DEADLINE
	LAST DAY FOR ACTION -

CC Sanders

213 + Phil

already know

ACTION
FYI

	ADMIN CONFID
	CONFIDENTIAL
	SECRET
	EYES ONLY

	VICE PRESIDENT
	EIZENSTAT
	JORDAN
	KRAFT
	LIPSHUTZ
	MOORE
	POWELL
	WATSON
	WEXLER
	BRZEZINSKI
	MCINTYRE
	SCHULTZE

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
	BUTLER
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	COSTANZA
	CRUIKSHANK
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	GAMMILL
	HARDEN
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	PRESS
	RAFSHOON
	SCHNEIDERS
	VOORDE
	WARREN
	WISE

	ADAMS
	ANDRUS
	BELL
	BERGLAND
	BLUMENTHAL
	BROWN
	CALIFANO
	HARRIS
	KREPS
	MARSHALL
	SCHLESINGER
	STRAUSS
	VANCE

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 1, 1978

J

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ED SANDERS *ES*

SUBJECT: Recent Los Angeles, New York and
Washington, D.C. Meetings

During the last week I have personally met with leaders in the Jewish community in Los Angeles (October 27th), New York (October 30th), and Washington, D.C. (November 1). I came away with the following conclusions which I thought I should pass on to you:

- (a) There is a growing concern that our policy contemplates unjustified pressure on Israel to give up the existing West Bank settlements and its claims to Jerusalem.
- (b) There is a growing perception that there is a decided coolness between our government and the Israelis. This feeling has been magnified in the last few days not only by the dispute between us over the "thickening" of settlements, but also by the fact that you will not be meeting with Prime Minister Begin in New York.

*Concur
2/9.*

I recommend that you consider some contact with Prime Minister Begin, perhaps a telephone call, which can then be made known to the press. *ok*

I also recommend that we take steps to make it clear that compromise is necessary by both sides and that such compromise will be the result of negotiations between the parties.

I also feel that it would be extremely helpful to you during your trip to New York, and helpful to me in my continuing contact with the community, if I could spend a few minutes with you before you leave on Thursday, November 2. I would be able to expand on my recent experiences. Of course, I am available to join you if you deem it to be appropriate.

ES:mad

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

11/6/78

Mr. President:

Jerry Rafshoon would like to
talk with you this morning about
a different approach for your FFA
speech than the draft you have. He
is in his office.

Phil

11-6-78
Mil annex - progress (III)
Will meet c oil minister
Jr/Eg mtg c " " today
Cy: " Treaty completed" -> Jr/Eg

Frank - Howard/Randolph - Surface
Xport

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

11/2/78

Stu Eizenstat
Bob Lipshutz

The attached was returned in the President's
outbox today and is forwarded to you for
appropriate handling.

We will hold the Executive Order until
we hear back from you.

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 1, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BOB LIPSHUTZ *BL*
STU EIZENSTAT *SE*
RE: Proposed Executive Order Entitled:
"Creating an Emergency Board to
Investigate a Dispute Between Wien
Air Alaska, Inc. and Certain Individuals"

One provision of the Airline Deregulation Act requires the President to create an Emergency Board to investigate a labor dispute between Wien Air Alaska and the Airline Pilots Association. The Board must be created within ten days of enactment (i.e., by November 3).

The attached Order carries out the statutory requirement, which is mandatory. (You should be aware, however, that the National Mediation Board did not recommend creation of an Emergency Board since the dispute does not threaten a substantial interruption of interstate commerce.)

We recommend that you sign the attached Order.

☒ Approve

☐ Disapprove

*only if required
by law*
J

EXECUTIVE ORDER

CREATING AN EMERGENCY BOARD TO INVESTIGATE A
DISPUTE BETWEEN WIEN AIR ALASKA, INC. AND
CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS

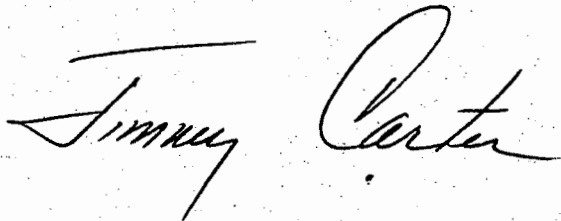
A dispute exists between Wien Air Alaska, Inc., and certain individuals represented by the Air Line Pilots Association, a labor organization.

Section 44 of the Airline Deregulation Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-504) directed that the provisions of Section 10 of the Railway Labor Act, as amended, be invoked despite the fact that the National Mediation Board has failed to find that the dispute in its judgment substantially threatens to interrupt interstate commerce to a degree such as to deprive a section of the country of essential transportation service.

NOW, THEREFORE, by the authority vested in me by Section 44 of the Airline Deregulation Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-504) it is hereby ordered as follows:

1-101. Establishment of Board. There is established a board of three members to be appointed by the President to investigate this dispute. No member of the board shall be pecuniarily or otherwise interested in any organization of airline employees or any carrier.

1-102. Report. The board shall report its findings to the President with respect to the dispute within 30 days from the date of this Order.



THE WHITE HOUSE

, 1978

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
WASHINGTON

November 2, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Charlie Schultze *CIS 6/19/78*
Subject: Producers Prices in October

The index of producer (wholesale) prices for October was released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics at 9:00 this morning. The news continues to be most disappointing.

The index for all finished goods rose 0.9 percent in October (a 10.8 percent annual rate). The consumer foods component of the total was up 1.7 percent; nonfood finished goods were up 0.6 percent. These are the same percentage increases as in September.

The rise in the index for nonfood goods would have risen more than 0.6 in October, however, except for a decline in seasonally adjusted new car prices. (Prices of 1979 models rose less than they usually do in October because auto manufacturers spread their planned increases over the spring and summer months.)

The rise in consumers finished food prices at wholesale last month will mean increases at the grocery store in months to come. Fresh fruit and vegetable prices at wholesale were up 6-1/2 percent in October; meat prices rose 3.9 percent. Prices of livestock and grain also rose at the farm level.

Besides covering finished goods, the producers price statistics also cover prices of intermediate and crude goods. These prices rose considerably faster in October than in September.

There is no way of putting these statistics in a favorable light. There is some possibility that part of the recent price increases reflects an effort to put higher prices in place before the announcement of the new anti-inflation program. We have no way of knowing for sure.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

11/2/78

Jack Watson
Stu Eizenstat
Frank Moore
Anne Wexler

The attached was returned in the President's
outbox today and is forwarded to you for
appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 1, 1978

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

Jack Watson
Stu Eizenstat
Frank Moore
Anne Wexler

SUBJECT:

LORING AIR FORCE BASE, MAINE

No.
Tell defense
not to make
any announcement
prior to election.
J

As we get into the final days of the election in Maine, it has become increasingly clear that the status of Loring Air Force Base could play a crucial part in the outcome. We are convinced that a decision on Loring could, in fact, mean the difference in Bill Hathaway's election. Whether Senator Hathaway is re-elected will greatly affect some vital Carter initiatives in the next Congress, such as SALT II and your new wage insurance program (Hathaway is ranking on the Finance Committee), to name only two among many major issues on which Hathaway would be a key supporter. Either one of those votes is considerably more important than the approximate annual savings of \$24-million which a Loring reduction-in-force would produce.

We are all acutely aware of your desire not to inject politics into the base closing process. We all agree with your position and have supported it vigorously. However, we urge you to consider the following:

- (1) DoD's own Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) stated that on a "worst case" basis, the present unemployment rate of 11.8% in that area of Maine would increase to 22%. An Air Force analyst recently concluded that the "worst" case would not happen, and that a more likely result would be an increase to 16.8-18.8% for two years or so, still a significant economic impact using the Air Force's own figures.

- (2) It is generally agreed that the immediate and direct removal of nearly 3,500 people from the base would have a severe and long-term impact upon the area's economy.
- (3) It is also agreed that by anyone's measurement Loring's closure would be a serious blow to Maine's economic base in that area, although it is not clear how long that situation would persist.
- (4) The Loring economic impact situation is unique because of the base's location in the state and because Air Force studies show that there is no reasonable prospect for rapid economic recovery in the area.

RECOMMENDATION

We recommend that you instruct Harold Brown not to proceed with the proposed 70% reduction of Loring because of the severe economic impact such a reduction would have on that area of Maine, including an unemployment rate of between 16% and 22%.

If you agree with this recommendation, we must move immediately. The announcement of the decision should be made by the Defense Department as soon as possible.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

11/2/78

Frank Moore

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for your
information.

Rick Hutcheson

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND
	NO DEADLINE
	LAST DAY FOR ACTION -

ACTION
FYI

	ADMIN CONFID
	CONFIDENTIAL
	SECRET
	EYES ONLY

	VICE PRESIDENT
	EIZENSTAT
	JORDAN
	KRAFT
	LIPSHUTZ
	MOORE
	POWELL
	WATSON
	WEXLER
	BRZEZINSKI
	MCINTYRE
	SCHULTZE

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
	BUTLER
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	COSTANZA
	CRUIKSHANK
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	GAMMILL
	HARDEN
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	PRESS
	RAFSHOON
	SCHNEIDERS
	VOORDE
	WARREN
	WISE

	ADAMS
	ANDRUS
	BELL
	BERGLAND
	BLUMENTHAL
	BROWN
	CALIFANO
	HARRIS
	KREPS
	MARSHALL
	SCHLESINGER
	STRAUSS
	VANCE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 1, 1978

done
J

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRANK MOORE *FM*
SUBJECT: SENATOR HOWARD BAKER

Senator Baker called and said that he watched George Meany today on television and is convinced that your inflation program will not work with Meany rejecting out of hand your program. He agrees with you that it has to be voluntary, rather than mandatory, and it should be a bipartisan approach. He would like to help you with the program and to work out an accommodation with labor.

What he did not say is that he is in a little bit tougher race than he thought he was going to be in, and he would probably make your telephone conversation public in speeches tomorrow by saying he has offered to help the President in his fight against inflation. The Senator asks that you please call him tonight. I would lean against your returning his call immediately until we have an opportunity to analyze the political effects. If you decide to call him tonight, you could partially protect yourself by merely listening and making no comment. However, Baker would still say "I called the President...."

*AS protocol
DICTATES*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 27, 1978

Bob.
Type this as
edited. See
marginal note.
JC.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BOB LIPSHUTZ *BL*

RE: Standards and Guidelines for Selecting District
Judges Under the Omnibus Judgeship Act

The Omnibus Judgeship Act, which you signed on October 20, requires the President to issue "standards and guidelines for the selection, on the basis of merit, of nominees for United States district court judgeships authorized by this Act." No district judges can be appointed until the standards and guidelines have been issued, although they can be waived by the President in particular cases.

Attached are two draft Executive Orders setting forth standards and guidelines. The first draft was prepared at Justice; the second is my proposed revision of Justice's draft (I recommended an earlier version of my draft to the Attorney General but he rejected it).

The Attorney General and I agree on the standards to be used in evaluating potential nominees (see Section 1-2 of the respective drafts). We differ, however, on three other issues.

1. The President's Authority and Responsibility.

The principal difference between our approach and Justice's has to do with the public perception of the role of the President in the selection process.

The Justice draft focuses on the responsibility and authority of the Attorney General in the screening process (see Section 1-1). I agree that the Attorney General has an important role to play in judicial selection. But this should not be perceived as the decisive or dominant role. For three reasons particularly, I believe that the Executive Order should set forth the President's responsibility and authority (but should make it clear that the Attorney General will be assisting the President in this area):

a) Constitution. The Constitution gives the power to appoint judges to the President. The Order should not in any way be perceived as lessening this authority.

b) Conflict of Interest. The Justice Department is by far the largest litigator in the Federal courts, and the propriety of Justice playing a decisive or dominant role in judicial selection has been questioned. Again, I agree that Justice should have an active role, but to avoid this type of valid criticism the precise nature of Justice's responsibility should not be stressed so formally.

c) Politics. It is the President, not the Attorney General, who will be credited or blamed for the results of the process. The Order should show that the President accepts this responsibility and recognizes its importance.

I understand the Attorney General's legitimate concern that the entire White House not become involved in judicial selection. For that reason Hamilton, Frank and I have agreed that any and all contacts with Justice on this issue will be made through my office. I, in turn, will coordinate with Hamilton, Tim and Frank to make sure that all White House interests are considered.

2. Use of the Term "Well Qualified."

In Section 1-102 of his draft, the Attorney General proposes using the term "well qualified" to describe the type of individuals being sought for the bench. While the phrase seems innocuous, it is a term of art within the legal profession, since the ABA rates candidates as "exceptionally well qualified," "well qualified," "qualified," or "unqualified."

I do not believe the Attorney General is intending to adopt the ABA rating system. Because of the widespread use of this terminology, however, inclusion of the phrase "well qualified" could prove confusing.

It should be sufficient if candidates are qualified. Any greater standard--which is often measured simply on the basis of years of experience--could have an adverse effect on affirmative action. Moreover, we know of judges whom the ABA found only "qualified" but who went on to have exceptional judicial careers.

3. Congressional Consultation. Key Senators have not yet seen any draft of this Executive Order. Since the Order will affect their role in judicial selection, I believe that consultation is needed before the Order is signed. Frank Moore agrees. In particular, I would recommend that Frank and the Attorney General consult with Senator Kennedy, who will be the new Chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

Let
Griffin
handle
this

Decisions:

- Use my language*
- | | | |
|----|---|--|
| 1. | _____ Set forth Presidential responsibility and authority in Order (I recommend) | _____ Emphasis on responsibility and authority of Attorney General (Attorney General recommends) |
| 2. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> _____ Use term "qualified" rather than "well qualified" (I recommend) | _____ Use "well qualified" (Attorney General recommends) |
| 3. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> _____ Sign Order following consultation with Senators (Frank and I recommend) | _____ Sign now (Attorney General recommends) |

*Let AG check with Senators
I will sign Tuesday*

J

EXECUTIVE ORDER

Use this
draft
J

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES FOR THE MERIT
SELECTION OF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGES

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the statutes of the United States of America, including Section 7(a) of the Omnibus Judgeship Act of 1978, providing that the President shall promulgate and publish standards and guidelines for the selection of nominees for United States district court judgeships, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1-1. Nomination of District Judges.

1-101. Whenever a vacancy occurs in a district court of the United States, the President shall nominate as district judge to fill that vacancy a person whose character, experience, ability, and commitment to equal justice under law qualifies that person to serve in the federal judiciary.

1-102. The Attorney General shall assist the President ~~in seeking to identify persons qualified to be district judges and in evaluating potential nominees.~~ The Attorney General shall receive recommendations of such persons from any person, commission or organization.

1-103. The use of commissions to ^{notify the public of vacancies and to make} ~~advise persons making~~ recommendations for district judge is encouraged. The Attorney General shall make ^{public the} ~~publicly available~~ suggested guidelines for such commissions.

1-104. ~~[After receiving and evaluating names of potential nominees for district judge, the Attorney General shall make recommendations to the President.]~~ Before making ~~any~~ ^{Consider} recommendations, the Attorney General shall ~~assist the President in considering~~ whether:

(a) Public notice of the vacancy has been given and that an affirmative effort has been made, in the case of

by recommending to the President persons to be considered for appointment who are qualified to be district judges and by evaluating potential

each vacancy, to identify qualified candidates, including women and members of minority groups;

(b) The selection process was fair and reasonable;

(c) The person or persons recommended meet the standards for evaluation set forth in Section 1-2 of this Order.

1-105. In evaluating proposed nominees, consideration will be given to reports of Department of Justice investigations and all other relevant information concerning potential nominees and their qualifications.

1-2. Standards for Evaluating Proposed Nominees.

1-201. The standards to be used in determining whether a person is qualified to serve as a district judge are whether that person:

(a) Is a citizen of the United States, is a member of a bar of a state, territory, possession or the District of Columbia, and is in good standing in every bar in which that person is a member;

(b) Possesses, and has a reputation for, integrity, good character, and common sense;

(c) Is, and has a reputation for being, fair, experienced, even-tempered and free of biases against any class of citizens or any religious or racial group;

(d) Is of sound physical and mental health;

(e) Possesses and has demonstrated commitment to equal justice under law;

(f) Possesses and has demonstrated outstanding legal ability and competence, as evidenced by substantial legal experience, ability to deal with complex legal problems, aptitude for legal scholarship and writing, and familiarity with courts and their processes;

(g) Has the ability and the willingness to manage complicated pretrial and trial proceedings, including the ability to weigh conflicting testimony and make factual

determinations, and to communicate skillfully with jurors and witnesses;

(h) Would help meet a perceived need of the district court in which the vacancy exists, including the need for certain professional background or legal expertise, or geographic distribution.

1-3. Amendments of Existing Orders.

1-301. Section 3(b) of Executive Order 12059 of May 11, 1978 is amended to read as follows:

"(b) The Panel for the District of Columbia Circuit shall have the additional function of recommending nominees for the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. In exercising this function, the panel shall use the standards set forth in Executive Order and shall forward its recommendations to the Attorney General."

1-302. Executive Order 12084, of September 27, 1978 is amended in the following respects:

(1) Section 1-202(d) is amended to read as follows:

"(d) report to the Attorney General, within the time specified in the notification, the results of its activities, including a list of persons whom the Commission considers to be best qualified to fill the vacancy."

(2) Section 1-203 is amended to read as follows:

"1-203. In evaluating potential nominees, the Commission shall use the standards prescribed in Executive Order ."

*Attorney General's
Proposal*

*Use this
draft*

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES FOR THE MERIT
SELECTION OF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGES

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the statutes of the United States of America, including Section 7(a) of the Omnibus Judgeship Act of 1978, providing that the President shall promulgate and publish standards and guidelines for the selection of nominees for United States district court judgeships, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1-1. Recommendation for Nomination.

1-101. Whenever a vacancy occurs in a district court of the United States, the Attorney General shall recommend to the President for nomination as a district court judge to fill that vacancy one or more persons whose character, experience, ability and commitment to equal justice under law qualify them to serve in the federal judiciary.

2/10/78
imp
1-102. The Attorney General shall seek to identify persons well qualified to be federal district court judges and shall receive recommendations of such persons from any person, commission or organization.

1-103. The use of commissions to advise persons making recommendations to the Attorney General is encouraged. The Attorney General shall make available suggested guidelines for those commissions.

1-104. Before transmitting recommendations to the President, the Attorney General shall consider whether:

(a) Public notice of the vacancy has been given and that an affirmative effort has been made, in the case of each vacancy, to identify qualified candidates, including women and members of minority groups;

(b) The selection process was fair and reasonable;

(c) The person or persons whose names are transmitted to the President are qualified to serve in the federal judiciary, based on the standards set forth in Section 1-2 of this Order.

1-105. In evaluating proposed nominees, the Attorney General shall also consider reports of Department of Justice investigations and all other relevant information concerning such nominees and their qualifications.

1-2. Standards for Evaluating Proposed Nominees.

1-201. The standards to be used in determining whether a person is qualified to serve as a district judge are whether that person:

(a) Is a citizen of the United States, is a member of a bar of a state, territory, possession or the District of Columbia, and is in good standing in every bar in which that person is a member;

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(f) Possesses and has demonstrated outstanding legal ability and competence, as evidenced by substantial legal experience, ability to deal with complex legal problems, aptitude for legal scholarship and writing, and familiarity with courts and their processes;

(g) Has the ability and the willingness to manage complicated pretrial and trial proceedings, including the ability to weigh conflicting testimony and make factual determinations, and to communicate skillfully with jurors and witnesses;

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(b) Section 1-203 is amended to read as follows:

"1-203. In evaluating potential nominees, the Commission shall use the standards prescribed in Executive Order .".

THE WHITE HOUSE

, 1978.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

11/2/78

Frank Moore

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for your
information.

Rick Hutcheson

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND
	NO DEADLINE
	LAST DAY FOR ACTION -

ACTION
FYI

	ADMIN CONFID
	CONFIDENTIAL
	SECRET
	EYES ONLY

	VICE PRESIDENT
	EIZENSTAT
	JORDAN
	KRAFT
	LIPSHUTZ
	MOORE
	POWELL
	WATSON
	WEXLER
	BRZEZINSKI
	MCINTYRE
	SCHULTZE

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
	BUTLER
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	COSTANZA
	CRUIKSHANK
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	GAMMILL
	HARDEN
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	PRESS
	RAF'SHOON
	SCHNEIDERS
	VOORDE
	WARREN
	WISE

	ADAMS
	ANDRUS
	BELL
	BERGLAND
	BLUMENTHAL
	BROWN
	CALIFANO
	HARRIS
	KREPS
	MARSHALL
	SCHLESINGER
	STRAUSS
	VANCE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Frank
done
J

*Charles
Englehard
Bob Baucus
Send wire - Campaign*

Mr. President:

As you know, Bob Beckel of my staff is in Montana this week helping Max Baucus. He reports that Max is in serious trouble. The polls show the following:

August	63 - 25
September	58 - 30
Last week	51 - 40
Today	45 - 45 - 10

Last sunday, Senator Mansfield appeared on a pre-taped television program and said he endorsed Max. However, the program was not widely aired in Montana and the endorsement appeared luke warm. It did little good.

Senator Mansfield is now attending an Askeew convention in Florida. Baucus desperately needs his help. At this stage, Senator Mansfield is the only person who can save Max.

I suggest that you call the Senator and ask him to do a short tape fully endorsing Max Baucus. My office will handle the details of the video or audio taping.

This is one vote we can have for six years.

Frank Moore

F.M.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 2, 1978

Tim Kraft
Frank Moore

The attached was returned in the President's
outbox today and is forwarded to you for
appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: The Vice President
Hamilton Jordan

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 27, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRANK MOORE
TIM KRAFT *TK*

RE: 1978 ELECTIONS

*ok - as
many as
possible. Tim
or Frank place
them - I'll talk
J*

The DNC will be reporting election results to us constantly all election evening. Several Administration officials, including The Vice President, The First Lady, Chip and Miss Lillian, will making congratulatory phone calls on election night to key winners. We recommend your making a series of phone calls the evening of November 7. The following are our recommendations for your review and comment.

Senate

Alabama	Don Stewart
Montana	Max Baucus
Maine	Bill Hathaway
Iowa	Dick Clark
Kansas	Bill Roy
Massachusetts	Paul Tsongas
Michigan	Carl Levin
New Hampshire	Tom McIntyre
New Jersey	Bill Bradley
North Carolina	John Ingram
South Carolina	Pug Ravenal
Texas	Bob Krueger
Virginia	Andy Miller
West Virginia	Jennings Randolph

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 27, 1978

Governors

Alabama	Fob James
Connecticut	Ella Grasso
Florida	Bob Graham
Kansas	John Carlin
Maine	Joe Brennan
Marlyand	Harry Hughes
Michigan	Bill Fitzgerald
Nebraska	Jerry Whelan
Nevada	Bob Rose
New Hampshire	Hugh Gallen
New York	Hugh Carey
Ohio	Dick Celeste
Oregon	Bob Straub
Pennsylvania	Pete Flaherty
Tennessee	Jake Butcher
South Dakota	Roger McKellips
Wisconsin	Marty Schreiber

House Members

California	Mark Hannaford (33)
Colorado	Tim Wirth (2) Pat Schroeder (1)
Connecticut	Bob Giaimo (3) Bill Ratchford (5)
Florida	Claude Pepper (14)
Georgia	Virginia Shapard (6)
Idaho	Stan Kress (1)
Iowa	Mike Blouin (2) Dick Myers (1)
Illinois	Ab Mikva (10) Terry Bruce (22)
Indiana	John Brademas (3)
Kansas	Martha Keys (2) Don Allegrucci (5)
Massachsetts	Jim Shannon(5) Nick Mavroules(6)
Maine	Mark Gartley(2)
Michigan	Howard Wolpe(3) Bob Carr(6)
Mississippi	John Hampton Stennis(4)
New Jersey	Helen Meyner (13)
New York	Ned Pattison (29) Jerry Ambro (3) Carter Burden(18)
North Carolina	Steve Neal(5)
Oregon	Jim Weaver (4)
Pennsylvania	Joe Ammerman(23)
South Carolina	Mex Heller(4)
Texas	Bob Gammage (22) Nelson Wolff(21)

Virginia

Herb Harris(8)

Joe Fisher(10)

Wisconsin

Robert Cornell(8)

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

DRAFT OF PRESIDENTIAL LETTER TO BE SENT BY DNC TO WINNERS
OF HOUSE, SENATE AND GUBERNATORIAL ELECTIONS

To _____

Congratulations on your victory in yesterday's election.
Your fellow citizens chose wisely, and I know you will
continue to merit their support.

As Democrats -- and as Americans -- we are challenged to
try to make our society as fair, as stable and as productive
as we can. I am pleased that you and I will be working
together toward these goals in the months and years ahead.
There is a great deal to accomplish.

I share your pride today, and send you my best wishes.

Sincerely,

Jimmy Carter

APPROVE _____

DISAPPROVE _____



DRAFT OF PRESIDENTIAL LETTER TO BE SENT TO LOSERS OF
HOUSE, SENATE AND GUBERNATORIAL ELECTIONS

To _____

I am sorry that your hard work and dedication -- both during the campaign and before -- did not lead to a victory at the polls yesterday. Nevertheless, you can be proud of your contribution to the Democratic effort in 1978. I commend your devotion to your party and to your country, and I hope we will have the opportunity to work together again in the near future.

Sincerely,

Jimmy Carter

APPROVE

✓

DISAPPROVE

J

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

11/2/78

Mr. President:

FYI - Stu's office and OMB are
still working on -

5 bills - last day: Saturday, November 4

11 bills - last day: Monday, November 6

We will send these to you via Fran
as soon as they're ready.

Rick

ok
J

NY Rally 11-2-78

Gov Carey - Sen Moynihan - Mayor Koch
~~Atty~~ Lt Gov Krupski - Mario Cuomo
Members of Congress

Mike Blum. "Use a rally on Wall St"
Normally not demo territory - Today?
Anti-infl speech - \downarrow prices, not stocks

= Carey - man of courage
Tells harsh truth = TOUGH CRIME LAWS
THINK BACK

NY jobs. Unemp \downarrow 35%

Econ dev.

Cut taxes \$1.38 (early) ^{DEFICIT} \$18 \rightarrow +60M

NYC - Carter - Carey. Koch Team

Calm - tough - competent - cool

Congress - 14 years

Good services to poor, etc

Hum Rts = N Ireland. M. & East

Inflation - Hosp Cost Cont

Do you CARE? GOTV - People vs Spec Int
DEBIT ENERGY/DEFICITS/TRADE
Jobs/infl/\$/Alto/no recession
We mean business / not one-shot / Time to turn around
PEACE

Flint Rally = Sen Don Riegle, Cong. ^{date} ~~Holde~~
Spre Bobby Crim, Mayor Rutherford
Carl Levin - Bill Fitzgerald
'60 - JFK - 2/3 → 1/3

Sigh of relief. Levin → Wash, fight inflation
wants to be Mich's Senator. Will work

Fights bureaucracy Oval Office -
Rome

Last week. Conn. Gov Grasso unemp 1/2
260 new businesses → Bill Fitzgerald
Public health concerns. Farmers & others
Aggressive - a fighter. fair

Senate spending 3X

Govt - Likely voters only, Demo lead 1/2

Need Demo team = Ability govern ^{our} Selous

Dynamism. enthusiasm. Confidence. ^{constant}

Strength from people

Jobs = Mich & 35% = inflation: deficits =
= Bal of trade = Civil Service. Taxes =

Defense - Hum Rts - Peace

CHICAGO RALLY - 11-2-78 Mikeva-
Mike Bakalis. Alex Seith. Jack Touhy
2/3 > 2/3 = LIKELY DEM 1/2 = 2/3 Proinct
JOBS - INFL. \$ - ALLIES - ECON GROWTH - ED
CIN SERV - DEFICIT
DEFENSE - HUM RTS - PEACE
INTEGRITY - Constituents / volunteers
Mikva COURAGE - WASH magazine "Outstanding in C"
Energy - Solar - Pub Wks
Ethics - Reform bill
INFLUENCE - TAX - Soc SEC - CIN SERV - CRIME
Control spending - Jobs - World Peace

Seith - Cut deficit each year
Tax cuts - Fiscal responsibility
Door-to-door = MA

Bakalis - Cut Prop TAXES - WELFARE → WORK

Newt & Josephine Minnow
Mike & Heather S. Landic (Minnie) Ald Huell